

Clear, warmer, today and tomorrow.

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FIVE SECTIONS  
SIXTY-SIX PAGES

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## BISHOP DISCARDED, ECONOMY ORDERED, FUNDS ARE VOTED

President Saves Canal  
Emergency Money  
Measure.

### AGREES TO REDUCTIONS

Hale Makes Announcement  
and Senate Then Passes  
Bill.

The "press bureau" of the Panama canal has been abolished. President Roosevelt authorized Senator Hale to make that announcement on the floor of the Senate yesterday afternoon. The Senator also intimated that there would be a move for general economy in canal affairs all along the line.

Few Present.

The success, however, is accounted for in part by the slim attendance in the chamber when the bill came up for a vote. Not more than thirty-five members were in their seats when Vice President Fairbanks announced that the bill had been passed. Of these, eight were counted on the minority side.

The President's intimation that a move would be made toward pruning the salary expenditures of the Canal Commission came as a surprise to many of the Senators. A few, however, knew that the act was in contemplation and gave a sigh of relief when the intimation was conveyed by Senator Hale, that the fight waged so strongly by both Republicans and Democrats alike had borne fruit. Senator Culberson of Texas had offered an amendment to the emergency appropriation bill, which, if adopted, would give the Senate the authority to rearrange the salary list of the "executives" of the Panama Canal Commission. He was explaining his amendment and outlining what he contended it would do in correcting existing evils when Mr. Hale, interrupting him, made the announcement for the President.

Whole Outfit Doomed. Senator Hale said he thought the amendment should be adopted were it not for the fact that he had been authorized to announce to the Senate that the "press bureau" and all its paraphernalia and machinery would be discontinued immediately.

"In view of that," said Senator Culberson, "I will withdraw my amendment."

That the item of "exorbitant" salaries in the Canal Commission's budget was due for an impartial scrutiny at yesterday's session was evidenced the moment the Senate convened. It had been whispered about that Senators Bacon and Culberson had something up their sleeves and practically every seat in the chamber was occupied when Chaplain Hale began his prayer.

Bacon Scores Management. Senator Bacon was the first on the floor. He arraigned in no mild terms the administration of the canal in general. Following Mr. Bacon Senator Culberson took the floor and advanced by far the most important arguments against the "reckless" and what he termed the most "ridiculous" expenditure of the money already appropriated or which was asked for in the emergency bill.

The original estimation of \$184,000,000, Mr. Culberson concluded, "would be but a drop in the bucket compared with what the canal would actually cost when completed if it ever was completed." The \$26,500,000 already spent he claims might just as well have been thrown away so far as results are concerned. He itemized the \$40,000,000 paid to the Panama Canal Company for the purchase of the Panama railroad and other "equally worthless" property or holdings.

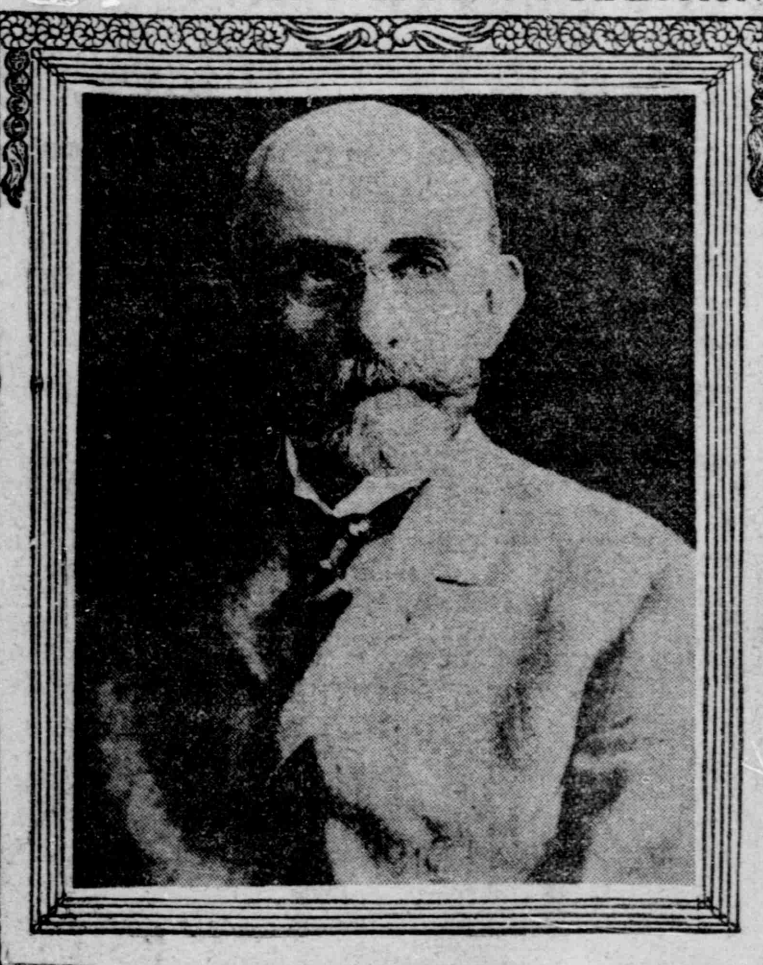
As Good on Sea Floor. "The \$40,000,000," he said, "by analogy would have served a better purpose and would have accomplished just as much if it were thrown into the sea."

Taking up the estimate of \$18,500,000 submitted by the Secretary of War to carry on the work at the isthmus from December, 1905, to June 30, 1906, Mr. Culberson contended that it was ridiculous to propose the expenditure of such a sum before the character of the canal had even been determined.

"I intend to support the measure asking for the appropriation," he said, "because I deem it necessary to construct a canal somewhere across the isthmus. He objected, however, to expending any greater sum until such time as it had been determined whether the canal should be a lock or sea-level ditch. He said he sympathized with the American people who have been so deceived in the project, and closed his argument by the declaration that the canal would cost many hundreds of millions of dollars instead of the \$125,000,000 as was first estimated.

Mild on Salaries. "With reference to the salaries," said Mr. Culberson, "I wish to say while some of them seem to be too large, approaching the extravagant and the excessive, the conditions at Panama are different from what they are here, and may in a sense justify larger salaries than under ordinary conditions here. At the same time, it ought to be borne in mind that these salaries are higher than are paid or have been paid by the Government in any other of its

## CANAL "PRESS AGENT" OUSTED AT PRESIDENT'S DIRECTION



JOSEPH B. BISHOP,  
Whose Connection With Panama Ditch Caused Row in the Senate Over  
Emergency Appropriation.

## HAZING EPISODE BECOMES AN ISSUE

Both Sides Active in Van  
Derveer Case.

### DISMISSAL LOOKED FOR

Admiral Sands Wants Support of Congress  
in His Determination to  
Cope With Situation.

It now appears to be doubtful whether Secretary Bonaparte, who is Rear Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Annapolis Academy, will accomplish his expressed determination to stamp out hazing in all forms at the Academy once and for all, unless the President and Congress shall stand by them and refuse to reinstate midshipmen dismissed for the offense.

That a stiff fight will be put up by the father and friends of Midshipman Warren A. Van Derveer has now become apparent at the Navy Department, since the boy's father has been in Washington in the interest of his son. It is known that he has appealed to the New Jersey delegation in Congress and to the governor of the State.

Secretary Bonaparte did not appear in his office yesterday till late in the day, as he was detained at his home in Baltimore on account of a severe cold. Upon arriving at the department he received the letter sent to him by Governor Stokes of New Jersey, in which the governor requested a careful investigation of the case, and asked that Van Derveer be given a chance of defense without summary dismissal, as was recommended by Rear Admiral Sands.

Favors Summary Dismissal. At the Navy Department many views expressed in the case are not kindly to the governor for interfering in the case. As Admiral Sands promptly ordered an investigation when the latest hazing case was reported to him, and as Van Derveer was practically caught in the act, the offense was easily proven without any doubt on the part of the commandant. Admiral Sands takes the view that summary dismissal is the proper method to cope with the situation, particularly as great influence is being brought to bear, and in this view he has the backing of Secretary Bonaparte, Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and other high naval officers in executive positions also concur.

Van Derveer's father, Dr. George W. Van Derveer, it seems, is a prominent physician, living at Mt. Holly, N. J. He is not without political influence, and immediately after the case was made public he appealed to Governor Stokes for justice being done to his son. He came at once to Washington, and he is understood that the New Jersey delegation intended to call upon Secretary Bonaparte yesterday, had he been in his office earlier in the day. At the instance of Dr. Van Derveer, Governor Stokes has written to Senator Dryden to use his influence with the idea of having the matter thoroughly investigated and the young man not summarily dismissed, which is the present program, if Secretary Bonaparte is advised by Attorney General Moody that such action can be taken. Although the case was informally discussed at Friday's Cabinet meeting, it has not yet formally been laid before the President.

Decision Expected Soon. The Attorney General's opinion is expected to reach Secretary Bonaparte early this week. It should be received Monday and state that a sum-

of good dressed lumber, \$2.00.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

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## BOLD COLORED MAN KILLED BY GIRL

Notan Threatened to Kill  
Young School Teacher.

### BODY THROWN INTO RIVER

Indications Are That Pretty Miss Wil-  
kinson Will Be Exonerated  
From All Blame.

LOGAN, W. Va., Dec. 16.—Herman Notan, a colored man living at Maru, Logan county, was today shot and killed by Miss Daisy Wilkinson, a popular young school teacher of the county.

The shooting occurred on the highway running through a woodland near the Guyandotte river and there was not an eyewitness to the shooting.

Miss Wilkinson was walking to her school and was overtaken by the bold thug. He made advances toward her and threatened to kill her. Fortunately the young woman had with her a revolver as she realized the dangers that might befall her, and the negro refusing to carry a pistol as that section is one of the wildest in all West Virginia.

Miss Wilkinson is but twenty years old and from one of the best families in Logan county. She boarded more than half a mile from her school and friends of hers advised her to always carry a pistol as that section is one of the wildest in all West Virginia.

The girl has not been arrested and the indications are that she will not be.

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One Blown to Pieces and Number of  
Houses Demolished in Ex-  
plosion at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 16.—Between fifteen and twenty workmen are believed to have been killed or injured by the blowing up of the powder magazine of the Wareage and Center Star mines. Ex-Chief of Police J. S. Ingram is missing, and thought to have been blown to pieces.

The explosion was so terrific that windows were broken all over the city and all houses in the vicinity of the mines were demolished.

SEARCH FOR MISSING MAN  
THUS FAR UNSUCCESSFUL

CHATTESVILLE, Md., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Charles Sauerblich, whose husband mysteriously disappeared from his home near Bladensburg, on the Benning road, on Tuesday last, said this afternoon that she was certain her husband had considerable money with him when he went to Washington.

Attorney Robert W. Wells, who has been retained by Mrs. Sauerblich to aid her in the search for her husband, made a personal canvass yesterday afternoon of places Sauerblich was last known to have been, but no trace of his person whereabouts could be found.

## "SHE IS MY WIFE," ANNOUNCES MORSE BEFORE THE COURT

Millionaire Ice Man Sen-  
sational Witness in  
Hummel Case.

### DODGE DIVORCE PROPER

Magnate Expresses Faith in  
Marriage and Ignores His  
"Uncle Jim."

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—"She is my wife."

In these four words Charles W. Morse today solved for himself, at least, the mystery which studied silence and myriad legal tangles have for five years thrown about the famous Dodge-Morse case.

Under oath, in court, in the trial of the Hummel case, the president of the Ice Trust, owner of a string of banks, promoter, and millionaire, Charles W. Morse, proclaimed his belief that Mrs. Clemence Dodge-Morse is his legal wife.

Almost in the same breath he avowed the faith that is in him in defending her name and fame against the imputations of Capt. James Morse, the "Uncle Jim" of the romance.

"When did you marry your second wife?" Mr. Morse was asked.

"In June, 1901."

"And you are still married to her?"

"Yes, sir; I am."

And then later it was brought out that "Uncle Jim" had said to District Attorney Jerome, in the presence of Mr. Morse, that Mrs. Dodge's divorce was not a proper one.

"He was about the only man on earth," interjected Counselor Stanchfield, for Hummel, "in whose presence you would have permitted that to be said."

"I would not permit it a second time in my presence," cried Mr. Morse in a ringing voice.

The effect of Mr. Morse's avowal was pronounced. Since the beginning of the Dodge-Morse scandal the legal status of the woman in the case has been the one paramount issue, while the whole world of society and finance has wondered. Was she Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Morse, or had the manifold twists which a score of lawyers gave to the proceedings deprived her of the right to both the names and left her the plain Miss Clemence Cowles that she was before she embarked upon the tempestuous sea of matrimony?

Went Through Tangle. The lawyers haven't decided the question yet. But called as a witness in the Hummel trial today, Mr. Morse, the one most directly concerned after the woman herself, plunged straight through the mass of tangles and arrived at this definite goal.

"She is my wife."

Of course, the trial of Abe Hummel will proceed, for the fact that Charles W. Morse acknowledges Mrs. Dodge-Morse as his wife does not at all affect the charge that Hummel conspired with "Uncle Jim" and Charles W. Dodge to set aside the Dodge divorce proceeding about just that situation, which Mr. Morse today avowed they failed to accomplish.

All the same, Mr. Morse's presence on the stand today redounded to the credit of the accused lawyer, who left court at the close of the day in a much pleasanter mood than at the end of Friday's session.

Mr. Morse favored the defense, without appearing to show favor. He established the fact of his own doubt as to the service of the original summons in divorce on Dodge by Mr. Sweetser. He told of Hummel's lack of faith in Sweetser's word, and of his own testimony to a raking cross-examination, taxing his memory upon such minute particulars as to the state of the weather and the direction of the wind on the day he made the service, he did not shake Sweetser's main story, and Mr. Rand saw his witness dismissed with another link forged into the chain he is weaving about the accused lawyer.

Looks Like Dodge. Far more important to the prosecution than Sweetser was Charles K. Harbich, counsel for Hummel, subject of the witness to a raking cross-examination, taxing his memory upon such minute particulars as to the state of the weather and the direction of the wind on the day he made the service, he did not shake Sweetser's main story, and Mr. Rand saw his witness dismissed with another link forged into the chain he is weaving about the accused lawyer.

Harbich told exactly what Rand said he would. His appearance on the stand created a mild sensation. In point of fact, he does look like Dodge, and there was something very convincing in the subject matter of his testimony.

Nathaniel Cohen found him, he said, and asked him to call at his office. Presently Hummel came bustling in. He

100 feet of good dressed lumber, \$2.00.

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## ICE KING OF GOTHAM, WHO STANDS BY HIS WIFE, DESPITE NOTORIETY



CHARLES W. MORSE,  
He Insists That His Marriage to Mrs. Dodge Was Perfectly Proper, and That  
the Ties Are Legal.

## Another Steel Magnate Uncovered in Scandal

Gibson Packer, Millionaire Protege of An-  
drew Carnegie, Is Sued by Widow for  
Breach of Promise.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 16.—Following closely upon the heels of the William Ellis Corey family troubles, comes another sensation in the United States Steel Corporation circles.

This time it is Gibson Packer, one of Andrew Carnegie's young business associates, who, like plenty of others, has become a millionaire when the Carnegie Steel Company was taken over by the Steel trust. He has been sued by Mrs. Matty Vetter, a handsome young widow of this city, for \$100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry.

Every effort was made by potent and influential Steel men to keep the Vetter-Packer sensation a secret. It was considered enough when publicity was given to some scandals of other men whom Mr. Carnegie had boosted up the ladder of success, and it was regarded something of a blow when the marital troubles of the Coreys were let out a month or so ago. But the suit of Mrs. Vetter is not overshadowed in sensational details by the scandals that have previously emanated from Steel circles.

Widow Is Determined. Mr. Packer, who was former office counsel for the Carnegie Steel Company, who is reputed to have made a fortune of one million when the Carnegie company was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation, is in New York, where he went to attend the annual dinner given by Mr. Carnegie to his former young business partners.

Mrs. Vetter is at the Hotel Lincoln, suffering from nervous prostration and, although in two nervous condition to speak at length about her suit declares she will fight the case to a finish in the courts. There are about 150 letters written by Mr. Packer to Mrs. Vetter which figure in the case.

It is alleged that the promise of marriage was made while Mr. Packer and Mrs. Vetter were on one of their trips East in Philadelphia about two years ago, and that Mr. Packer refused to fulfill the contract last February. Mr. Packer denies everything regarding the promise of marriage in his answer to Mrs. Vetter's suit.

Although Mrs. Vetter filed her suit against Mr. Packer nearly three months ago, through the efforts of his attorney, and by carrying on the proceedings as secret as possible the matter has been kept from the public. The records in the notary's office in the court house show that the summons in the case was issued on September 22 last, and that the summons was served on Attorney Marshall, who is counsel for Mr. Packer, on October 2.

A statement of claims was filed by the plaintiff on November 16, and affidavit of the defense was filed by Mr. Packer on December 1.

In the papers filed by Mrs. Vetter, the story of the alleged promise of marriage and its subsequent breaking, is briefly told.

Mrs. Vetter's husband was William Vetter, a relative of one of the prominent Pittsburgh families. Mr. Vetter died about two years ago leaving his widow and a son about two years old.

Courtship of Eight Years. Mrs. Vetter became acquainted with Packer about eight years ago, and it is alleged that he had been paying attentions to her from that time until last February. It is also alleged that Mr. Packer fitted up a palatial home for Mrs. Vetter on Homer street, East End, and called on her frequently. Being solicitor for the Carnegie Steel Company, Mr. Packer's business often took

## FIRST STEP TAKEN TOWARD RETIRING VETERAN CLERKS

Representative Tawney  
Introduces Significant  
Resolution.

### UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

Calls for Information as to  
Number of Employees  
Over Seventy.

The initial step toward a serious at-

tempt by Congress to find what shall be done with the aged and infirm Government clerks in Washington was taken late yesterday afternoon, when Representative Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, submitted a resolution in the House requesting the President to furnish Congress as soon as practicable with a statement of the number of clerks over seventy years of age employed in all Government executive departments, the Government Printing Office, and the Smithsonian Institution.

The resolution was adopted by the House without a dissenting voice.

Significant Statement. In offering it, Mr. Tawney made the significant statement that it is easy enough to get people into the Government employ, but, under the present conditions, it is hard to get them out of it.

On all sides it is thought that this resolution presages a serious campaign by the House committee on Appropriations to so legislate this session or the next that some disposition will be made of the superannuated clerks. The movement is too young to allow of any certain prediction of whether this movement will result in reduced salaries for the old clerks or will tend to establish a pension system for them.

But one thing is certain, there are many members of Congress who have carefully considered the matter, and who have concluded that the time has come in the development of civil service when the "superannuated clerk" question ought to be disposed of with some economy in the national treasury.

The bill, introduced a few days ago by "Irrigation Bill" Reeder, of Kansas, providing that the aged clerks shall be retired on half-pay is but an indication of the drift of Congressional opinion on this important topic. It seems certain, however, that no disposition will be made of the problem without the fullest and most specific debate in both the House and Senate.

There are some who claim that no change will be made in the standing of the aged clerks during this Congress. It was just before the session of yesterday's session of the House that Mr. Tawney submitted his resolution asking for the information as to how many seventy-year-olds are now working for Uncle Sam.

In addition to saying what departments they work in, the bill gets information as to what States they are from," suggested Representative Finley.

Information Easily Obtained. Representative Mann of Illinois here said he thought it would take too long to secure the desired information for it to be of any service in the compilation of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Tawney replied he thought the information could be promptly obtained, and explained that he wanted it to assist the committee in the preparation of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, this being the measure carrying the appropriations for all the executive departments of the Government.

"Why do you want this information?" queried John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee.

Mr. Tawney answered that it would show his committee the amount of salary paid to clerks over seventy years old. He further stated that, after he had secured the information, it could be used by the Appropriations Committee as that body thought best.

"There is ample opportunity to get into the Government's pockets," he concluded, "but not much to get out."

The resolution was then adopted without further discussion.

Later in the evening Mr. Tawney, when questioned about the measure, said it was a request for information merely. He said the information might suggest some form of legislation on the clerk question.

Members of Congress who have kept in touch with the matter say they would not be at all surprised to see the Committee on Appropriations bring to the floor of the House before the last of January some suggestion of a change in the method of paying the aged and infirm clerks in the departments. It is also pointed out that there are members who would favor such a proposition.

A great impetus to the movement in Congress for such a change was given by the charges of friends of the clerks to have a pension system established by Congress. The agitation for this has persuaded many members that there is really a need for some reforms in the matter.

Plan of Reeder Bill. The Reeder bill seems to be an outgrowth of this idea. It provides that the aged and infirm clerks shall be retired on half pay and substitute clerks shall fill the places thus vacated and receive the other half of the pay until the aged clerks die when the substituting shall receive the emoluments in full of the respective jobs.

Such a plan would pension the old clerks without increasing the cost of running the Government.

On the other hand, there are some congressmen who are friends of the old clerks, and who would, in all probability, vote to retain them in office. It is, however, apparently assured that Congress will take, or attempt to take, some action looking to a satisfactory settlement of the question of what to do with aged and infirm clerks.